

PROCESSOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a processor for printing a requested print job via a recording medium or a network, and more particularly to a processor in which a function to execute a print job is extended.

10 2. Description of the Related Art

In general, if a printer is connected to a computer main body a user is using, when a text file is created, the contents of the file are stored after confirming the contents by looking at what is displayed on a screen of the computer main body or what is printed through the printer.

However, as a system, in which a plurality of users share a common printer for printing files they create, there is a print system in which a network is configured by UNIX, which is an operating system or OS that can deal with a multiple users and in which one or a plurality of printers are connected to the network, whereby a plurality of users perform printing on the printers via the network. With this system, the printers are not used exclusively by the specific users but the printers are configured so as to be used by all the users having accesses to the system.

In order to realize a system like this, a server device is connected to the network, and one or a plurality of printers are connected in turn to the server device.

When there are requests for printing made by the respective users, an lp print service program is activated and print data of the print requests from the respective users are printed in order.

In this print system, the print data stored in the medium or the print data requested for printing via

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takes time since the print job arrives at the print server device before the requested printing is initiated on the printer.

As is described above, it can be conceived that
5 the print data is outputted directly from the print job reading unit to the printer and, in this method, since the print data is outputted to the printer without being read in the storing unit on its way to the printer, the time required from the request to the printing can be
10 reduced.

However, although even if this method can reduce the time, in the event that there occurs trouble on the printer side or that the same print data is to be re-printed, not only does the method require another
15 request for printing but also an advantage inherent in the lp print service, that a multiple accesses from a plurality of users can be dealt with, is lost.

To cope with this, a problem must be solved that the time required from a request for printing to the completion of the requested printing is reduced while
20 making effective use of the lp print service.

Additionally, in a print system constituted by a print server device and a printer, when a request for printing is made, the lp print service receives a print
25 job and outputs print data after spooling the same data.

At this time, since the lp print service is designed to normally output requested print jobs in a sequential fashion, in a case where the printing sequence is to be changed, the printing sequence has to be changed
30 by separately making use of the function of the lp print service.

The print jobs accepted by the lp print service have attribute values of priority and the lp print service is provided with a function to change the
35 printing sequence by changing the priority in printing sequence by changing in turn the attribute values.

However, this function can be used for a single

5 Namely, the priority has to be changed for
every print job each time. Additionally, this function
is a function to determine the priority by numerical
values, and since the numerical value has a range (with
the UNIX, 0 to 39), in a case where the number of print
10 jobs exceeding the range are stored, printing cannot be
performed in an expected sequence. Furthermore, a
plurality of print jobs are stored, since the stored
print jobs are printed one by one end, if the priority is
changed for each printing, printing may be performed in
an erroneous sequence depending on changing timings.

Due to this, once a specific condition is set,
25 the print priority must be determined in accordance with
the condition so determined and the print sequence must
be automatically changed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 With a view to solving the problems, according to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a processor comprising a processing unit for registering a print request command of an accepted print job, storing a

print file of the print job and reading out print data of the file in accordance with the print request command and a device control filter for analyzing and processing the print data read out by the processing unit so as to
5 output the print data so analyzed and processed to a printer, the processor being characterized in that the processing unit sequentially reads out the print data in accordance with the print request command for supply to the device control filter as a part of the file is
10 stored, thereby implementing print data reading and print processing in a parallel fashion, whereby a printing time can be reduced.

Furthermore, the processing unit of the processor puts the print job in a print wait condition, releases
15 the print job from the print wait condition by selecting the print request command in accordance with a specific condition for determining an output sequence and reads out print data of the released print job for supply to the printer, whereby the printing sequence of the print
20 job can be automatically or optionally changed through a simple operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above object and features of the present invention will be more apparent from the following
25 description of the preferred embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a conventional print server device,

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram showing the
30 configuration of a print server device according to a first embodiment of the present invention,

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a print server device according to the first embodiment which is adapted to deal with a
35 plurality of print jobs and a plurality of printers,

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a print server according to a second

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5 Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing an operation of a control unit of the print server device according to the second embodiment, and

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The basic system configuration of a conventional print server device is configured as shown in Fig. 1.

A print server device 1 is composed of a print job reading unit 4, a print data storing unit 5, an lp print service unit 6, a spool file 7 and a device control filter 8. The print job reading unit 4 is designed to accept a print job 3 from the network, and a printer 2 is connected to the device control filter 8. The print job 3 may be not only print data requested for through the network but also a request for printing data stored in a medium such as a magnetic tape, a magneto-optical disc (MO) and a CD-ROM.

Here, when there is a request for a print job 3 coming from a user via a network, the print job reading unit 4 accepts and registers this request, reads print data of the print job 3 and stores a print file in the print data storing unit 5, and outputs a print request command to the lp print service unit 6 under an lp file name. Then, the lp print service unit 6 writes the print data from the print data storing unit 5 into the spool file 7.

~~Following this, when the print data is written in,~~

the ~~spool file 7, the device control file 8 is activated~~
and reads out the print data written in the spool file 7
for analysis and conversion thereof. Then, the device
control filter 8 analyzes and processes the print data
and converts the data into a print format for the printer
2. The data processed herein is sent to the printer 2
for printing.

Here, another storing unit may be prepared
separately from the print data storing unit 5 is
prepared, so that the print data written in the print
data storing unit 5 is temporarily in the separately
provided storing unit.

Then, when data of the print data file has been
printed, even if the print file in the print data storing
unit 5 is automatically deleted, since the print data
stored in the separate storing unit is left, when the
print data requested for printing is to be re-printed,
the print data stored in the separate storing unit is
read out for printing. Note that a large capacity need
not be prepared and that the operator is not required to
perform a deleting operation each time if the separately
prepared storing unit is set such that functions to and
not to store print data are provided with the unit,
whereby the stored print data is deleted with the passage
of a predetermined length of time or the print data
previously written is deleted upon receipt of a new
request for printing.

However, with the configuration of the conventional
print server device shown in Fig. 1, the aforesaid
problems cannot be solved.

Referring to Figs. 2 to 7, an embodiment of a print
server device according to the present invention will be
described below which can solve the aforesaid problems
and can increase the convenience of the print server
device by improving the function thereof.

[First Embodiment]

Fig. 2 shows a specific configuration for a print

server device for a print system according to the present invention. The print server device 1 comprises a print job reading unit 4, a print data storing unit 5, an lp print service unit 6, a spool file 7, a device control filter 8 and a control unit 9. Note that the print job reading unit 4, the print data storing unit 5, the lp print service unit 6, the device control filter 8 and the control unit 9 are configured so as to execute their own functions. The basic configuration of a print server device 1 shown in Fig. 2 is similar to that of a conventional print server device 1 shown in Fig. 1 and, in Fig. 2, like reference numerals are given to portions similar to those shown in Fig. 1. The print server device 1 according to the first embodiment is different from the conventional print server device in that the former device is provided with the control unit 9.

The control unit 9 has a function to set a flag for identifying the end of print data in a print file that is to be stored in the print data storing unit 5, and this flag setting function was not provided in the prior art. Note that although not shown in Fig. 2, an information table for storing flag information is prepared within the control unit 9, whereby the control unit 9 controls the flag information with the information table based on information supplied from the print job reading unit 4.

In the print system like this, when the print job 3 arrives at the print job reading unit 4 through a request for printing, the print job reading unit 4 reads print data of the print job and initiates the storing of a print file in the print data storing unit 5. The control unit 9 detects the initiation of the storing of the print file and sets a flag to 1. Note that this flag is 0 when the storing of the print file in the print data storing unit 5 is completed.

Then, at the time of initiation of writing the print data into the print data storing unit 5, the print job reading unit 4 sends out a print request command to the

With the prior art server device shown in Fig. 1, a print request command is sent to the lp print service unit 6 after the entirety of the print data of the print job requested has been completely stored in the print data storing unit 5. With the server device according to the first embodiment, a print request command is sent to the lp print service unit 6 and print data is written into the print data storing unit 5 as soon as the storing of the print data into the print data storing unit 5 has been initiated. Namely, the reading of the print data and processing of the same are designed to be performed at the same time in a parallel fashion.

When the print job reading unit 4 has completed the writing of the entirety of the print data into the print data storing unit 5, the control unit 9 set the flag to 0 from 1 and output a flag 0 to the device control filter 8. Here, having recognized that the flag has been set to 0, the device control filter 8 can recognize that the print file which is being analyzed and processed has been entirely written into the print data storing unit 5.

Here, if the device control file 8 is designed to read out completely the print data that has been written in the spool file 7 under a file name in question, even if the flag becomes 0 while the print data of the print job in question is being analyzed and processed, there is

~~no risk of the printing of the relevant print job being interrupted.~~

5 The device control filter 8 reads entirely the print data written in the print data storing unit 5 via the lp print service unit 6, carries out a print process and ends printing. Thereafter, the printer 2 is put in a wait condition.

10 When the printing of the requested print job has been completed, a print file in association with the print job written in the print data storing unit 5 is deleted. Alternatively, the print file is not necessarily deleted immediately after printing has been completed but may be deleted with the passage of a predetermined length of time or may be deleted at the
15 request of the user.

Here, for example, in the event that a trouble such as a jamming occurs in the printer 2, the device control filter 8 stops the delivery of data to the printer 2 and interrupts the printing.

20 However, even while the printing is interrupted, the writing of the print data is performed and the print data of the print job in question continues to be written in the print data storing unit 5, and the writing of the entirety of the print data is completed. Then, detecting
25 that the flag from the control unit 9 has been set from 1 to 0, the device control filter 8 can recognize that the print data of the print job in question remains in the print data storing unit 5 even while the printing is being carried out. Due to this, the device control
30 filter 8 may read out the remaining print data for printing process after having waited for the recovery of the printer 2 from the trouble or may read out the print data of the print job from the beginning thereof and carries out the printing process.

35 Print data written in the print data storing unit 5 may be deleted after a print job in question has been completely printed, or the same data may be deleted with

the passage of a predetermined length of time or through the operation by the user, this being determined depending on the writing capacity of the print data storing unit 5.

5 With the prior art print server device, however, in the event that trouble occurs, not only is the printing interrupted but also the print data written in the print data storing unit 5 is deleted. Due to this, in a case where the requested print job is to be re-printed,
10 another request for printing had to be made from the beginning.

 When a trouble occurs while printing is being carried out, since print data remains in the spool file 7, the lp print service unit 6 cannot read out the print
15 data. By detecting a condition like this, even after the print data has been completely written in the print data storing unit 5, the print data should not be deleted but be held. According to this configuration, when the printer 2 is recovered from the trouble, if the already
20 written print data is read out from the beginning for output, the re-printing of the requested print job can easily be carried out.

 As has been described heretofore, being different from the prior art server device in which, after the
25 print data has been completely written, a request for printing is sent out to the lp print service unit 6 and thereafter print data is printed, with the server device according to the present invention, since the reading of print data from a medium or a network and the printing of
30 the print data so read are carried out in parallel, a time from receiving a request for printing until initiating printing the requested printing can be reduced, and a recovery process for re-printing due to a jam in the printer 2 can be performed at a high speed,
35 and the necessity of resetting of the medium at the time of recovery is obviated, this functioning to reduce the load on the operator.

Note that although whether print data is being read or has been completely read is determined through the setting condition of the flag by the control unit 9, data representing the end of reading may be imparted to the
5 end of print data at the print job reading unit 5.

In this case, before the print data of the requested print job has been completely written into the print data storing unit 5, the print data in the lp print service unit 6 is sent to the device control filter 8 for a
10 printing process. Then, when the data imparted to the end of the print data is detected, the printing in question is interrupted, and the printer 2 is put in a wait condition.

Furthermore, even when the printer 2 is in the midst
15 of performing the relevant printing, the print data storing unit 5 can accept the following print jobs and write them therein in a sequential fashion. When this occurs, the flag at the control unit 9 stays at 1, but since print data read out by the lp print service unit 6
20 under a file name of the print job is sent to the device control filter 8, the printing process can be executed sequentially.

As shown in Fig. 2, a print server device has been described heretofore in which a single printer prints a
25 single print job, but in reality, in a print server device connected to a network, as a function inherent in the lp print service, a plurality of print jobs can be printed on a plurality of printers.

To this end, a specific example of a print server device adapted to deal with a plurality of inputs and a
30 plurality of printers will be described in Fig. 3.

The configuration of a server device 1 shown in Fig. 3 is based on the configuration shown in Fig. 2, and like reference numerals are given to like portions.

35 The print server device 1 shown in Fig. 3 has a print job reading unit 4 and an lp print service unit 6. Further, a print data storing unit 5 comprises storing

unit 51 to 54 provided for storing print data
corresponding to print jobs 31 to 34. In addition, a
plurality of printers 21 to 24 are connected respectively
to device control filters 81 to 84 within the server
5 print device 1, and although not shown in Fig. 3, there
are provided spool files 7 corresponding to the device
control filters 81 to 84. Then, similar flags 91 to 94
to those described with reference to Fig. 2 are provided
in the control unit 9 so as to correspond to the print
10 jobs 31 to 34.

Note that, although in Fig. 3 the number of printers
2 shown is made equal to the number of print jobs 3, and
actually four printers and four print jobs are shown, the
number of printers 2 may be smaller than that of the
15 print jobs 3.

Next, the function of the print server 1 shown in
Fig. 3 will be described below.

When requests for print jobs 31 to 34 arrive at the
print job reading unit 4 sequentially, the print job
20 reading unit 4 stores print data of the requested print
files separately in respective storing unit 51 to 54.
When this occurs, for example, when even a byte of the
print data of the print job 31 is written in the storing
unit 51, recognizing that the print data is being read,
25 the print job reading unit 4 sets a flag 91 in the
control unit 9 to 1 in correspondence with the name of
the print file of the print job in question. Flags
corresponding to the other print jobs 32 to 34 are
similarly set in correspondence with the names of the
30 print files.

The print job reading unit 4 writes the requested
print data in the storing unit 51 to 54 for the
respective files of the print jobs and informs the lp
print service unit 6 of the file names of the respective
35 print jobs 31 to 34.

Next, having received the respective file names, the
lp print service unit 6 selects a printer in a wait

condition and sends the print data of the respective files to respective device control filters 81 to 84 via a spool unit 7. Here, the device control filters 81 to 84 can recognize, from the file names informed by the lp
5 print service unit 6, which print data is being processed. Then, the device control filters 81 to 84 can understand from the file names which flag among the flags 91 to 94 existing in the control unit 9 be identified, and for example, in Fig. 3, it is seen that the device
10 control filter 81 may look at the set condition of the flag 91.

With the corresponding flags 91 to 94 being set at 1, the respective device control filters 81 to 84 judge that there is print data to be printed and sequentially
15 read out print data designated by the respective file names from the spool file 7 to continue processing the data of the respective file names. Then, the respective printers 21 to 24 print the data which have been processed for printing.

Thereafter, the respective device control filters 81 to 84 execute operations similar to those done by the device control file 8 shown in Fig. 2 when the respective flags 91 to 94 are set to 0 from 1 and end printing the
20 respective print jobs 31 to 34. Then, the device control filters and printers are put in a wait condition sequentially as they finish printing and then they accept the following print job 3n.
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Note that since the flags are used only for notification of the completion of printing similarly to the print server device 1 shown in Fig. 2, the
30 notification of such completion of printing may be carried out without using the flags and data representing the end of printing may be imparted to the end of the print data. Alternatively, the device control filters 81
35 to 84 may be designed to be informed of the file names and sizes of respective files responsible for printing at the printer in question. Whether or not the print data

is being processed for printing may be determined.

As has been described heretofore, even with the print server device adapted to deal with the plurality of print jobs and the plurality of printers, since the reading of print data from the medium or network and the processing the same data for printing are designed to be carried out in parallel with each other, a time from receiving a request for printing until initiating printing the requested printing can be reduced, and a recovering process for re-printing due to a jam in the printer 2 can be performed at a high speed, and the necessity of resetting of the medium at the time of recovery is obviated, this functioning to reduce the load on the operator.

[Second Embodiment]

While in the first embodiment the functions of the print server device are improved not only to reduce the time required for processing for printing at the print server device but also to facilitate a recovery process even if there occurs a trouble in the printer, in a second embodiment, by making use of the function of lp print service, which is provided with the print server device, the print sequence is designed to automatically be changed for an accepted print job in accordance with a specific set condition.

In the second embodiment, in order to synchronize the process for changing the priority in printing with a process in which an lp print service unit performs a process for outputting to a device control filter, a hold function and a hold release function are used which are originally provided with the lp print service unit.

Here, the hold function means a function to hold a target print job stored and not to output it to the device control filter even when it is its turn to be printed, and the hold condition means a condition in which the lp print service unit does not output print data to the device control filter even when it is its

turn to be printed.

Additionally, the hold release function means a function to output a print job held in the hold condition when a time for the print job to be printed comes, and a print wait condition means a condition in which the lp print service unit outputs print data to the device control filter when a time for a print job to be printed comes.

The printing sequence can be changed using these functions even if a function to set the priority is not used.

A specific configuration example of the print server device according to the second embodiment is shown in Fig. 4. The printer server device 1 shown in Fig. 4 is based on the configuration of the printer server device shown in Fig. 2, and like reference numerals are given to like portions.

However, a print information table 10 is additionally provided with the printer server device 1 shown in Fig. 4 and it can store information in association with a print job from a print job reading unit 4. Then, a function is added to the print job reading unit 4 to forcibly impart a print job 3 a command denoting a hold condition when the print job is accepted. Furthermore, a device control filter 8 is designed to create a filter doing file while outputting printing data to a printer 2.

Note that Fig. 4 mainly shows a flow of control commands, and a print data storing unit 5 is omitted and hence is not shown therein, but the print data storing unit 5 is also provided similarly to the configuration shown in Fig. 2.

Next, the function of the printer server device 1 shown in Fig. 4 will be described.

When a request for printing a print job 3 is made at the printer server device 1, the print job reading unit 4 accepts the print job 3.

With the prior art printer server device 1, as long as the user does not set a hold condition for printing, the print job reading unit 4 sends a print request command in association with a print job 3 in question to the lp print service unit 6. Then, the lp print service unit 6 proceeds with the processing by putting the print job in a print wait condition in accordance with the sent print request command.

In the printer server device 1 shown in Fig. 4, when the print job reading unit 4 accepts a print job, the print job reading unit 4 forcibly affixes to the print job 3 a command representing a hold condition. For example, a holding option "-H hold" is affixed as representing the hold condition, and the following print request command is created together with the file name of the print job.

lp -H hold to print file

Having accepted the print job 3, the print job reading unit 4 sends the created print request command to the lp print service unit 6. In other words, whether or not a hold condition is designated, hold conditions are set for all the print jobs.

When this occurs, that a print file for the requested print job is stored in the print data storing unit 5 by the print job reading unit 4 is similar to the prior art printer server device 1, and when print jobs arrive, they are sequentially stored. Then, at this point of time, since a hold option is affixed to the print request command sent thereto, the lp print service unit 6 holds the printing of the print job in question.

With this condition being maintained, since every print job is in the hold condition, even if the request for printing has already been made, the printing continues to be held. To cope with this, the condition for the printing sequence is set in advance in the control unit 9. The priority in initiating printing print files stored in the print data storing unit 5 can

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Assume that the print job reading unit 4 sequentially accepts print jobs Job-A to Job-E shown below.

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Job Names	User Names
1. Job-B	(User=aaa)
2. Job-E	(User=aaa)
3. Job-D	(User=bbb)
4. Job-A	(User=ccc)
5. Job-C	(User=ccc)

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Alternatively, assume that a specific condition is set in which the respective print jobs are printed in the order from the smallest to the largest, hold options for the respective print request commands are released in the order shown below.

Job Names	Size
1. Job-D	(Size=8835)
2. Job-B	(Size=9324)
3. Job-A	(Size=12767)
4. Job-E	(Size=42545)
5. Job-C	(Size=54365)

Specific conditions are set in the control unit 9 in

which the respective print jobs are selected in these orders so that the respective print jobs are printed in those orders and direct a print wait condition for the lp print service unit 6 in accordance with the specific
5 condition. Here, in order to realize a print wait condition, the hold option for the corresponding print request command is changed and a command for releasing the hold condition is created.

In a case where a print job is put in a print wait
10 condition using the hold release function of the lp print service unit 6, for operation thereof, the control unit 9 imparts a hold release option "-H resume" representing the hold release and creates the following command to be sent to the lp print service unit 6.

15 Lp -I request ID -H resume

Thus, by releasing print jobs in the hold condition from the print hold in the order in accordance with the specific condition, the lp print service unit 6 sequentially reads out print files thereof and writes in
20 the spool 7, and the device control filter 8 performs an analyzing process based on the written print data and outputs the result of the process to the printer 2. The print file of the print data which has been completely printed is deleted with the passage of a predetermined
25 length of time or at the time of completion of the printing.

Note that even if the user does not designate the "-H hold" at the time of making a request for printing, a print request is made forcibly in the hold condition.
30 However, since there may be a case where the user enters a hold condition, relevant information is stored in the print job information table 10 so that a case where the user designates the "-H hold" is discriminated from a case where the user does not designate the "-H hold".

35 As to a hold condition in the print job information table 10, information entry for a single print job is constituted by a list of request IDs and forced hold

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As has been described heretofore, if a condition representing the printing order is set in the control unit 9 in advance or a condition representing a printing order desired by the user is left ready for entry in the control unit 9, the printing sequence can be changed through a simple operation, and automatically and freely, without performing operations for setting the priority

Next, referring to flowcharts shown in Figs. 5 to 7, the detailed operations of the print job reading unit 4 and the control unit 9 will be described below.

As shown in Fig. 5, the operation of the print job reading unit 4 is initiated when the print job reading unit 4 receives a print job 3 from the user, and the print job reading unit 4 checks whether or not the received print job is provided with a hold option command "-H hold" which is designated by the user (S1).

If the hold condition is designated by the user (Y), the reading unit 4 stores a forced hold flag OFF in the print job information table 10 (S4).

At this time, the "-H hold" is already affixed to the option of the request command. On the other hand, in Step S1, if the hold condition is not designated by the user (N), the reading unit 4 stores a forced hold flag ON for the print job in the print job information table 10 (S2).

The print job reading unit 4 stores the information in the print job information table 10 and creates a print request command by adding the "-H hold" to the hold option of a request command lp (S3).

Next, the reading unit 4 completes the processes in Steps S3 and S4 and sends out a print request command for an accepted print job to the lp print service unit 6 in a state in which the option hold "-H hold" exists in the request command of every print job (S5).

Then, the reading unit 4 obtains request IDs corresponding to the request commands sent out from the lp print service unit 6 (S6) and adds another entry into the print job information table 10 (S7).

This ends the operation in which the print job reading unit 4 requests the lp print service unit 6 for printing the accepted print jobs.

Next, operations of putting the print jobs in a print wait condition by allowing the control unit 9 to

release the print request commands from the hold condition in accordance with the print request command sent out to the lp print service unit 6 and of printing the print jobs in the order of specific condition with reference flowcharts shown in Figs.6 and 7 will be described.

First, when the control unit 9 starts to operate, in Step S11, whether or not a print end signal representing the completion of printing print jobs has been received is checked, and if the signal is received (Y), the operation of the control unit 9 ends.

If the control unit 9 has not yet received the completion representing signal (N), the control unit 9 acquires from the print job information table 10 all the information that is stored (S12).

Here, whether or not job information entries exist on the print job information table 10 is determined here (S13). Namely, the control unit 9 can grasp the accepting condition of print jobs.

In addition, if there is no job information entry (N), the control unit 9 returns to an initial state, but if there is a job information entry (Y), the control unit 9 obtains job information from all the stored print files (S14).

Then, whether or not entries of print job information which is not stored are stored in the print job information table 10 is determined (S15).

In this step S15, if entries of print job information in association with the print files which are not stored are stored in the print job information table 10 (Y), the entries of print job information are deleted from the print job information table 10 (S16). Since there exists a case where a print file in question among the stored print files has already been printed and hence is deleted but still remains in the print job information table 10, the aforesaid operations are performed, and if entries of the entire print job information on the stored

Next, the control unit 9 is informed whether or not the filter doing file exists in the device control filter 8 (S17). Then, if the filter doing file exists therein (Y), since the printer 2 is under processing, the control unit 9 returns to the initial state.

Then, the retrieval is sequentially performed for the entire print jobs (S19).

25 If the forced hold flag for the retrieved print job
is 1 (Y), this indicates that the hold condition of the
print job is not designated by the user but the hold
option is added in the print job reading unit 5, and in
this case, the process advances to the following step
S21, where whether this print job is set as a "no" hold
release candidate or the print job which is under
processing in accordance with a set condition is given a
30 higher priority than the print job set in the current
hold release candidate, is determined.

Then, if there is no print job corresponding to the priority, in other words, in the case of "no" hold release candidate, the process returns to Step S19, where the retrieval of the following print job is started. On the contrary, if the print job corresponds to the condition (Y), the print job which is currently under

In Step 19, all the print jobs are retrieved (Y), and whether or not there exists a hold release candidate is determined (S23). Here, if there is a "no" hold release candidate (Y), the operation of the control unit 9 returns to the initial state, but on the contrary, if there has existed a hold release candidate (N), a hold release operation is performed on a print job set as the hold release candidate. The control unit 9 creates the following command;

Then, the print data can be printed in a sequence following a specific condition set in the control unit 9.

As has been described heretofore, according to the
embodiments of the present invention, the function of the
35 print server device can be extended without changing the
lp print service function stipulated by UNIX.

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